

and most erroneous misconceptions have existed on the subject. In the present

invasion of Canada I acted by oath-bound authority in recalling the Fenians. Strict neutrality laws were before me, and I was necessitated by them to adopt the course I pursued. I was not opposed to the Fenians, and in proof of it directing attention to the records of the country, my good will towards them is evinced by the numbers of them I employed.

and by the fact that counsel for their defense was employed by the Government in violation of the Executive; and when, owing to the existence of our neutrality laws, the Fontans were hindered in their action, I called upon Congress again and again to repeal those laws and thereby facilitate and render legal their proceedings; that they did not obtain relief.

that invasion was entirely owing to the fact that Congress refused to act in the matter.

RIGHTS OF FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS.

I may state as a fact, that foreign born citizens have had their vital interests either advanced, and in every respect have had more done for them within the last four years than at any other period.

And in furthering the welfare of the foreign-born citizens, I had no double purpose in view, for when we are in pursuit of a correct principle, we can never get false ideas, nor commit wrong actions. While some were advocating that foreigners should remain for twenty-one years previous to being considered eligible for citizenship, I have been firmly established.

due to the rigors of citizenship, in a speech at Murfreesboro, in 1855, I advocated the views I now hold, that if a foreigner be well disposed, possess honesty and integrity, and desire it, the sooner he becomes a citizen the better; and while it is true that there are some men who would never be fitted to become citizens, still suppose a man were only two hours in the country

ty and a proper person, I would be in favor of his being admitted there and then to the rights of citizenship.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION

has always been supported and upheld by me, and respecting the dictates of every man's conscience, I have never in the smallest degree interfered with the convictions of anyone. I may refer

convinced of the folly and impossibility of bringing the minds of men to a state of perfect agreement and universal conformity, from his inability after long, patient and careful experiment to make two watches that would keep equal time, and believing this, I firmly believe that nothing is more extravagant, futile and impracticable than

the endeavor to set aside or obstruct in any way complete religious toleration.

OBJECTS OF HIS TOUR.

Many considerations have induced me to make this tour. Numerous requests have been sent me from various parts of the State, stating that my presence there would be desirable and advantageous. This is my adopted State; I came here from New-England, and I have

passed my successive steps from the lowest to the highest office in the land, and I am free to say that the last and highest office in the gift of the people has been conferred upon me without any solicitation of mine. Hence, upon retiring from that position, I did not consider it right or justifiable to turn my back on those who freely conferred office and

DISFRANCHISEMENT.
To relieve those at present burdened with political disabilities and debarred from the rights of freemen, would be the highest desire and happiest event of my life. I may add, that although I have been honored by my fellow citizens with every office in the gift of the people, and

I cannot, from the many appeals that have been made to me, go into retirement if I can be any benefit in alleviating or removing the disabilities under which they labor.

I have been misunderstood very much on my views respecting the question of disfranchisement, and I take occasion here to state, distinctly and emphatically, my position.

from first to last to disfranchisement. Even while the war was raging all I required of any one was to come over under the Union flag, renew their allegiance and at once resume the rights and privileges of a citizen. I required no "iron clad oath," no obnoxious measure of any kind, but when men desisted from the conflict, and the sword

those who desired it as citizens. Every act of mine showed in an unmistakable manner that I was opposed to disfranchising any portion of the citizens of the United States. I removed many disabilities, and I purposely had the amnesty proclamation so framed that it should restore to each and all every right and privilege. The best legal talent was em-

The day selected for its promulgation, December 25th, was a suitable one, and that proclamation gave a free and full pardon and amnesty to all participants in the Rebellion and restored to each in explicit terms his rights, privileges and communities. That this did not take full effect everywhere, as it was certainly

Viewing the merits of the question I am positive that this disfranchisement is illegal, because at the time the offense was committed no law punishing treason existed in this State, and hence disfranchisement being a penalty and retro-

pective to its race, was enacted by an act *post facto* in 1875. For if those to-day disfranchised have committed an offense known to the laws of the State, the courts of the country are open, and why not leave them arraigned and punished by law? For my own part, I consider the act of the Legislature disfranchising any citizen for participation in the late rebellion, to be illegal and unconstitutional.

The ex-President concluded by impressing on the members of the Association his grateful acceptance of the address, and by returning his thanks for the complimentary and cordial sentiments it contained, assuring them that

He knew how to appreciate the same, and expressing his trust that their confidence in him would not be misplaced. The Association, after being introduced individually to the ex-President, withdrew, pleased and gratified with their interview.

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[Extract from a letter from Jerusalem.]

We started early to send Mr. Olivet, to b
and the sun glid the minarets and towers of
the devoted city, from the place where men
y, stirred by a thousand associations, should
all the mind as well as the eye to the in
tration of the scene. Well to the voyager re
long travels, horrid roads, a staid
cookery, squall companionship and the
actualities of hearing, shoving, dragg

But would it have repaid you, O man of commerce and the crucified, and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for, painted upon the board-nations against one of the huge ancient olive trees, under which a sacred martyr toiled for the sins of the past, eighteen hundred years ago, were these smiling figures, S. T.—138-X. We do think you did it, but we doubt some poor old traveler, cured by the PLANTATION TREES, wished to advertise their virtues in place from whence all knowledge flows."

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